

PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday
 Date: 8/15/2001
 Time: 10:55:26

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = CHOI

First Name = PAULA

Serial#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
60173958	Not Issued	159	12/30/1999	POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIX COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS	CHOI , PAULA
60173959	Not Issued	159	12/30/1999	GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS IN ALZHEIMER'S	CHOI , PAULA
60245951	Not Issued	2	11/03/2000	IDENTIFICATION AND USE OF ANTIBODY HS4C3 FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPE	CHOI , PAULA Y
09748748	Not Issued	20	12/26/2000	POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS A	CHOI , PAULA Y.
09753313	Not Issued	30	12/29/2000	CATECHINS AND GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF AMYLOIDOSIS IN AL	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60216649	Not Issued	159	07/07/2000	DISRUPTION OF PRE-DEPOSITED ALZHEIMER S BETA-AMYLOID FIBRILS BY PTI-00	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60245958	Not Issued	19	11/03/2000	COMPOSITION, METHODS OF ISOLATION AND USE OF AMYLOID INHIBITING COMPOU	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60271777	Not Issued	2	02/27/2001	COMPOSITION, METHODS OF ISOLATION AND USE OF AMYLOID INHIBITING COMPOU	CHOI , PAULA Y.
60276866	Not Issued	19	03/15/2001	CATECHINS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND PARKINSON'S DIS	CHOI , PAULA Y.

Search and Display More Records.

The Display is limited to a maximum of 25 records and the Search is limited to a maximum of 1000

> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:50 ON 15 AUG 2001)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:26:06 ON 15 AUG 2001

L1 665591 S TEA? OR ?CATECHIN OR POLYPHENOL? OR FLAVANOID? OR TANNIS?
L2 40130 S AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER? OR COGNIT? OR DEMENTIA OR
NEURODEGENER
L3 6964 S L1(L)L2
L4 652 S L1(S)L2

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:31:36 ON 15 AUG 2001

L5 287 S L4
L6 158 S L5 NOT PY>=1999
L7 103 S L1(S) (AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER?)
L8 57 S L7 NOT PY>=1999
L9 21798 S ?CATECHIN OR POLYPHENOL? OR FLAVANOID? OR TANNIS? OR TEA OR
T
L10 16 S L9(S) (AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER?)
L11 10 S L10 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'INPADOC' ENTERED AT 13:45:00 ON 15 AUG 2001

FILE 'PCTFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:45:26 ON 15 AUG 2001

L12 29 S L10
L13 10 S L12 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:56:10 ON 15 AUG 2001

L14 82 S L10
L15 45 S L14 NOT PY>=1999

4-5 camellia

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:34:08 ON 15 AUG 2001)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:34:18 ON 15 AUG 2001

L1 146 S THEACEAE OR CAMELLIS
L2 36099 S AMYLOID? OR ALZHEIMER? OR COGNIT? OR DEMETIA OR
NEURODEGENERATION
L3 2 S L1(L) L2
L4 1830 S THEACEAE OR CAMELLIA
L5 20 S L4(L) L2
L6 7 S L5 NOT PY>=1999

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:53:36 ON 15 AUG 2001

L7 7 S (TEA OR TEAS) (S)THEACEAE
L8 3 S L7 NOT PY>=1999

L15 ANSWER 35 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:493993 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699216349
TITLE: Protective effect of **catechin** against beta-
amyloid toxicity in hippocampal neurons and PC12
cells.
AUTHOR(S): Shin-Ya, K.; Kunigami, T.; Seto, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Molecular and Cellular Biosciences, Univ. Tokyo,
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113 Japan
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1996) Vol. 22, No.
1-3, pp. 196.
Meeting Info.: 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for
Neuroscience Washington, D.C., USA November 16-21, 1996
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
TI Protective effect of **catechin** against beta-**amyloid**
toxicity in hippocampal neurons and PC12 cells.

LINE COUNT: 634
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:98933 USPATFULL
TITLE: Beverage compositions containing green tea solids,
electrolytes and carbohydrates to provide improved
cellular hydration and drinkability
INVENTOR(S): Kuznicki, James T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Turner, Lana S., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5464619		19951107
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-253646		19940603 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dabek, Rose Ann, Rassner, J. C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	703		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

- SUMM . . . cellular hydration while avoiding the-premature cessation of drinking. Further, users of the product report lower levels of fatigue, and increased **cognitive** performance after heat dehydration when the novel composition is used.
- SUMM As used herein, the term "tea materials" refers to teas which include materials obtained from the genus **Camellia** including **Camellia sinensis** and **Camellia assaimica**, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh tea leaves that. . .
- SUMM The beverage compositions described herein have been shown to improve **cognitive** performance after, and decrease the recovery time from, dehydration relative to water in individuals subjected to heat-induced dehydration. Specifically, the. . .

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

- SUMM . . . hydration while avoiding the premature cessation of drinking. Further, users of the product report lower levels of fatigue, and increased **cognitive** performance after heat dehydration when the novel composition is used.
- SUMM As used herein, the term "tea materials" refers to teas which include materials obtained from the genus **Camellia** including **Camellia sinensis** and **Camellia assaimica**, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh tea leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh tea leaves that. . .
- SUMM The beverage compositions described herein have been shown to improve **cognitive** performance after, and decrease the recovery time from, dehydration relative to water in individuals subjected to heat-induced dehydration. Specifically, the. . .

=> d ibib 6-7

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:99025 USPATFULL
TITLE: Beverage compositions containing green tea solids, electrolytes and carbohydrates to provide improved cellular hydration and drinkability
INVENTOR(S): Kuznicki, James Thaddeus, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Turner, Lana Sandman, Cincinnati, OH, United States
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5681569		19971028
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-553935		19951106 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-253646, filed on 3 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464619		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Guttag, Eric W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

SUMM **Tea** is consumed by a large portion of the world's population: approximately one half, according to recent estimates. It is second. . . only to coffee, this being because such a large amount of the product

is consumed in the producing areas. Traditional **tea** is the top leaves and buds of the **tea** plant (*Camellia sinensis* of the family **Theaceae**) steeped in freshly boiling water for a period of about three to five minutes to extract the caffeine, tannin (for. . . provide other aspects of the flavor. Much longer than this and the traditional brew will become overly bitter. Recently, herbal **teas** have become popular for those who wish to avoid the stimulating effects of caffeine, or who enjoy the flavor of the various herbs, or blends of herbs, popularized for this purpose. These herbal **teas** can also become overly bitter, overly strong, or the flavors can become imbalanced in a blend, due to the differing characteristics of the herbs involved if left steeping for too long a time. In the United States, in particular, **tea** bags made of porous paper have become almost universally used, having been introduced

by New York merchant Thomas Sullivan, who provided his **tea** packaged in silk bags. Boiling water is poured over the **tea** bag, and the bag is removed from the water when the desired strength has

been reached. The problem at this point is what to do with the sodden, dripping object. Traditional **tea** and many of the herbal blends can leave stains that are very difficult to remove in linen so that care

must be taken is disposal of the used bag. Additionally, and possibly the primary reason that **tea** bags have never been popular in any part of the world other than the U.S., is that there is no graceful way to get rid of the **tea** bag. Squashing it with your fingers and propping the soggy crumpled result in your saucer is in no way genteel and would be looked upon in horror in many social situations, restaurants, and the like. This leaves the **tea** pot as the decoction means used in formal situations and among connoisseurs, along with those who prefer to make custom. . .

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

DETD . . . the Walnut Family (*Juglandaceae*); *Camellia (Camellia japonica L.)* and other species including *Himeshara (Stewartia monadelphus Sieb. et Zucc.)* of the **Tea Family (Theaceae)**; oak (*Quercus dentata Thunb.*) and other species of the genus *Quercus L.*, Beech Family (*Fagaceae*); wax tree (*Rhus succedanea L.*). . .

=> d ibib 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:96061 USPATFULL
TITLE: Brewing pot
INVENTOR(S): Portman, Jill, 1783 Rosemary Rd., Highland Park, IL,
United States 60035

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5461968		19951031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-300437		19940902 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jenkins, Robert W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 325

Inventor search

L1 14 ("CASTILLO GERARDO"/IN OR "CASTILLO GERARDO M"/IN)

=> d ibib 1-14

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001049307 PCTFULL EW 200128 ED 20010726
TITLE (ENGLISH): CATECHINS AND GREEN TEA EXTRACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF
AMYLOIDOSIS IN
TITLE (FRENCH): ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES
CATECHINES ET EXTRAIT DE THE VERT DESTINES AU
TRAITEMENT DE L'AMYLOIDOSE
DANS LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES
INVENTOR(S): **CASTILLO, Gerardo**; SNOW, Alan, D.; CHOI,
Paula, Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PROTEOTECH, INC.
AGENT: DWYER, Patrick, M.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 2001049307	A1	20010712
AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU		
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN		
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK		
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM		
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD		
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY		
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF		
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
WO 2000-US35675		20001229
US 1999-60/173959		19991230

DESIGNATED STATES: APPLICATION INFO.: PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001049281 PCTFULL EW 200128 ED 20010726
TITLE (ENGLISH): POLYHYDROXYLATED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FOR THE TREATMENT
OF AMYLOIDOSIS AND

TITLE (FRENCH): α-SYNUCLEIN FIBRIL DISEASES
COMPOSES AROMATIQUES POLYHYDROXYLES UTILISES DANS LE
TRAITEMENT DE
L'AMYLOIDOSE ET DE MALADIES CARACTERISEES PAR LA
FORMATION DE FIBRES DE
α-SYNUCLEINE

INVENTOR(S): **CASTILLO, Gerardo**, M.; CHOI, Paula, Y.;
SNOW, Alan, D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PROTEO TECH, INC.
AGENT: KURZ, Walter
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 2001049281	A2	20010712
AE AG AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR		
CU CZ DE DE DK DK DM DZ EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH		
GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT		

DESIGNATED STATES:

LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH
GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU
TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE TR BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
WO 2000-US35715 20001228
US 1999-60/173958 19991230
US 2000-09/748748 20001226

APPLICATION INFO.:
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER:
TITLE (ENGLISH):

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
2000057707 PCTFULL EW 200040 ED 20001017
METHODS OF TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER
AMYLOIDOSES
USING HYPERICUM PERFORATUM AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF
METHODES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET
D'AUTRES
AMYLOSES AVEC L'*i* HYPERICUM PERFORATUM */i* ET SES
DERIVES

INVENTOR(S):
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
LANGUAGE OF FILING:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
PATENT INFORMATION:

CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
PROTEOTECH, INC.
English
English
Patent

DESIGNATED STATES:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000057707	A1	20001005
AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.:
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER:
TITLE (ENGLISH):

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
2000055187 PCTFULL EW 200038 ED 20001009
THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS OF P400: A
NEWLY

TITLE (FRENCH):

DISCOVERED BETA-AMYLOID BINDING PROTEIN PRESENT IN
HUMAN BIOLOGICAL
FLUIDS
APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES ET DIAGNOSTIQUES DE P400:
UNE
NOUVELLE PROTEINE DE LIAISON BETA-AMYLOIDE PRESENTE
DANS LES FLUIDES
BIOLOGIQUES HUMAINS

INVENTOR(S):
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
LANGUAGE OF FILING:
DOCUMENT TYPE:
PATENT INFORMATION:

CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
PROTEOTECH, INC.
English
English
Patent

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000-US6814		20000315
US 1999-60/124463		19990315

WO 2000055187 A1 20000921
 DESIGNATED STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK
 EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
 KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
 PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
 ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
 MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
 MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD
 TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US6878 20000315
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1999-60/124462 19990315

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 14
 ACCESSION NUMBER: PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 2000033659 PCTFULL EW 200024 ED 20000712
 TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND
 OTHER
 AMYLOIDOSES
 COMPOSITIONS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE
 D'ALZHEIMER ET
 AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES
 INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000033659	A1 20000615	

DESIGNATED STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK
 EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
 KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
 PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
 ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
 MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
 MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD
 TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US29014 19991208
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-09/208278 19981208

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 14
 ACCESSION NUMBER: PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 2000030666 PCTFULL EW 200022 ED 20000703
 TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING THE FORMATION
 OF BRAIN
 AMYLOID DEPOSITS
 TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES POUR INHIBER LA FORMATION DE
 DEPOTS DE
 SUBSTANCES AMYLOIDES DANS LE CERVEAU
 INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 2000030666	A1 20000602	

DESIGNATED STATES: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK

EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD
TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US27878 19991124
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-09/198824 19981124

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
TITLE (ENGLISH): 2000012102 PCTFULL EW 2000010 ED 20000419
BLENDED COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AND
OTHER AMYLOIDOSES
COMPOSITIONS MELANGEES UTILES POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE

TITLE (FRENCH): LA
MALADIE

INVENTOR(S): D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOSES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: PROTEOTECH, INC.
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: English
PATENT INFORMATION: Patent

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
DESIGNATED STATES:	<u>WO 2000012102</u>	A1	20000309
	AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US19721 19990830
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1998-60/098473 19980831

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
TITLE (ENGLISH): 1999045947 PCTFULL
<i> IN VITRO </i> FORMATION OF CONGOPHILIC
MALTESE-CROSS AMYLOID
PLAQUES TO IDENTIFY ANTI-PLAQUE THERAPEUTICS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF

TITLE (FRENCH): ALZHEIMER'S AND PRION DISEASES
FORMATION <i> IN VITRO </i> DE PLAQUES AMYLOIDES EN
FORME DE

CROIX DE MALTE ET AYANT UNE AFFINITE POUR LE ROUGE
CONGO, EN VUE DE
L'IDENTIFICATION DE COMPOSES THERAPEUTIQUES
ANTI-PLAQUE POUR LE
TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET DU PRION
INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
DESIGNATED STATES:	WO 9945947	A1	19990916
	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1999-US5438		19990312
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1998-60/077924		19980313
L1 ANSWER 9 OF 14	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent	
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999009999	PCTFULL	
TITLE (ENGLISH):	SPECIFIC SACCHARIDE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES COMPOSITIONS DE SACCHARIDE ET METHODES DE TRAITEMENT SPECIFIQUES DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET D'AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES		
TITLE (FRENCH):	CASTILLO, Gerardo ; SNOW, Alan, D. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON English		
INVENTOR(S):	English		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	English		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	Patent		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:			
DOCUMENT TYPE:			
PATENT INFORMATION:	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
DESIGNATED STATES:	WO 9909999	A1	19990304
	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1998-US17952		19980828
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1997-60/057144		19970828
L1 ANSWER 10 OF 14	PCTFULL	COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent	
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998051302	PCTFULL	
TITLE (ENGLISH):	COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER AMYLOIDOSES		
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE D'ALZHEIMER ET AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES		
INVENTOR(S):	CASTILLO, Gerardo ; SNOW, Alan, D.		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English		
LANGUAGE OF FILING:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		
PATENT INFORMATION:	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9851302	A1	19981119

DESIGNATED STATES: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
 ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
 LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS
 MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
 DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG
 CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
 WO 1998-US10239 19980515
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1997-60/046602 19970515

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998039653 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR PRODUCING PURE PERLECAN AND OTHER HEPARAN
 SULFATE
 PROTEOGLYCANS
 PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION DE PERLECAN PUR ET D'AUTRES
 PROTEOGLYCANE
 A HEPARANE-SULFATE
 CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 English
 English
 Patent

TITLE (FRENCH):
 INVENTOR(S):
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:
 LANGUAGE OF FILING:
 DOCUMENT TYPE:
 PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9839653	A1	19980911
AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG		

DESIGNATED STATES: WO 1998-US4422 19980306
 PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1997-60/038613 19970306

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 14 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998015179 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS OF LAMININ ,
 AND

TITLE (FRENCH): LAMININ#ndash#DERIVED PROTEIN FRAGMENTS
 APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES ET DE DIAGNOSTIC DE LA
 LAMININE ET DE
 FRAGMENTS DE PROTEINE DERIVEE DE LA LAMININE

INVENTOR(S): CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9815179	A1	19980416
AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD		

DESIGNATED STATES:

SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES
FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA
GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US18145 19971008
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1996-60/027981 19961008

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:116602 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for treating alzheimer's disease and
other amyloidoses
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo, Seattle, WA, United States
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, United States
DeSanctis, Deborah A., Coral Springs, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6264994	B1	20010724
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-208278		19981208 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-79829, filed on 15 May 1998		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46602	19970515 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Prats, Francisco	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Coe, Susan	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dwyer, Patrick M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2354	

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:31401 USPATFULL
TITLE: Specific saccharide compositions and methods for
treating Alzheimer's disease and other amyloidoses
INVENTOR(S): Castillo, Gerardo, Seattle, WA, United States
Snow, Alan D., Lynnwood, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Washington, Seattle, WA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6037327		20000314
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-141628		19980828 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-57144	19970828 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Gitomer, Ralph	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Moran, Marjorie A.	

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Dwyer, Patrick M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1333
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 10

ACCESSION NUMBER:

TITLE (ENGLISH):

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent

1998051302 PCTFULL

COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR TREATING ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AND
OTHER AMYLOIDOSES

TITLE (FRENCH):

COMPOSITION ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE
D'ALZHEIMER

ET AUTRES AMYLOIDOSES

INVENTOR(S):

CASTILLO, Gerardo; SNOW, Alan, D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

LANGUAGE OF FILING: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9851302	A1	19981119
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DESIGNATED STATES:

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS
MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG
CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.:

WO 1998-US10239 19980515

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

US 1997-60/046602 19970515

102

L13 . . . is to use commercially available pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder which contain Uncaria tomentosa to treat patients with **Alzheimer's** disease, type II diabetes and other **amyloidoses**.

Yet another object of the present invention is to use the **polyphenols** contained within Uncaria tomentosa for the treatment of **amyloid** formation, deposition, accumulation and/or persistence in **Alzheimer's** disease, type II diabetes and other **amyloidoses**.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide the use of Uncaria tomentosa and/or its ingredients [(regardless of commercial source. . . form

for consumption by humans, i.e. pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder] for inhibition of **amyloid** formation, deposition, accumulation, and/or persistence, regardless of its clinical setting.

In another particular aspect of the invention there is a method of isolation to purify and identify the **amyloid** inhibitory ingredients from Uncaria tomentosa and/or extracts thereof. In one such method, an extract prepared from commercially obtained pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles and/or bark powder, using the. . .

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

In other aspects of the invention, a pharmaceutical agent is disclosed

for treating an **amyloid** disease in a patient, wherein the pharmacological agent comprises a therapeutically effective amount of plant matter from a plant of the genus. . . . commercially available source, such as pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, tea bags, aerosols (as a solW (a in a liquid medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, sterile packaged powders, bark bundles or bark powder.

In preferred embodiments; the pharmacological agent is an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundifoline, curculigoside, curculigoside B,

'Me therapeutically effective amount of plant matter is preferably an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundifoline, curculigoside, curculigoside B, phenolglucosides, 2-[[2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)oxylmethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, 2-[[2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoyl)oxylmethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside,

Uncaria tomentosa
(and/or its active ingredients) in one or more pharmaceutical acceptable carriers, diluents

or excipients. In a preferred embodiment, a patient who has **Alzheimer**'s disease, type II diabetes or any other **amyloidosis**, would orally consume commercially available *Uncaria tomentosa* in pill, tablet, caplet, soft and hard gelatin capsule, lozenge, vegicap, liquid drop, solution, syrup, **tea** bag, and/or bark powder form.

CLM 6. The pharmacological agent of claim 3 wherein the extract of *Uncaria tomentosa* comprises an **amyloid** inhibitory ingredient selected from the group consisting of oxindole alkaloids, quinovic acid glycosides, proanthocyanidins, **polyphenols**, triterpines, plants sterols, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, phytosterols, 3-beta, 6beta, 19alpha-trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-oic-acid, 5alpha-carboxystrictosidine, alloisopteropodine, allopteropodine, angustine, dihydrocorynantheine, dihydrocorynantheine-n-oxide, hirsutine, hirsutine-n-oxide, isomitraphylline, isopteropodine, isorhynchophylline, isorhynchophylline-n-oxide, isorotundiRAine, curculigoside, curculigoside B, phenolglucosides, 2-[(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)oxymethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, 2-[(2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoyl)oxy]methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, . . .

L13 . . . influx, and this prevents elevation of free intracellular calcium concentration which is the stimulus for these two responses. Other K channel inhibitors such as **TEA**, 4-aminopyridine, and quinidine also inhibit proliferation, but they often have other effects as well. Other K channels like K(Ca) channels are also present, but. . . channel-selective blockers as anti-arrhythmic agents. Second, selective inhibition of certain DR K channels in the hippocampus might be useful in enhancing memory in **Alzheimer**'s patients (Lavretsky et al, 1992).

L13 . . . present invention is to use pills, tablets, caplets, soft and hard gelatin capsules, lozenges, sachets, cachets, vegicaps, liquid drops, elixers, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, **tea** bags, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid

medium), suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, and sterile packaged powders, which contain laminin, laminin-derived protein fragments, and. . .

SEQ

ID
NO: 8,
SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof, to treat patients with **Alzheimer's** disease and other **amyloidoses**

L13 . . . A HISTOCOMPUIBILITY ANTIGEN. CW.1 CW*0102 ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC04 HUMAN HLA CLASS 1 IfiSTOCOMPATIBEFFY ANTIGEN, CW-2 CW*0202 ALPHA CHAIN 37.114
P I C06 HUMAN **TEA**---CLASS 1 HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN. CW-3 CW10302
ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC12HUMAN HLA CLASS] HISTOCOMPATIBELITY ANEIGEN. CW-111 CW'01101 ALPHA CHAIN 97.114
PIC13 HUMAN HLA CLASS 1 WSIOCOMPATIBILITY. . . HUMAN ALPHA-Z-ANTEPLASMIN PRECURSOR (ALPHA.2-PLASMFN INHIBITOR) (ALPTIA.2. 191-211)65-395
FA28_HUMAN LEUCINE.RICH ALPHA.2-GLYCOPROTEIN (LRG). 104-134
PA2MG_HUMAN Z-PHA-2-MACROGLODULIN PRECURSOR (ALPHA-2-M) 53-10 319-349 1085-1112 1402-1429
PM_HUMAN ALZHED-MA'S DISEASE **AMYLOID** A4 PROTEIN PRECURSOR (PROTEASE
NEXIN-11) 422-ASS
PAACT_Htft4AN ALPHA-ACTININ (T-ACTIN CROSS LINKING PROTEM 92-119 720-747
iAATM HUMAN ASPARTATE AMFNOTRANSFFJLASF, MrTOCHONDILLAL PRECURSOR (EC 2 6 1. . .

09/753,313 09/783,112
L3 ANSWER 4 OF 52 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER: 416667 EUROPATFULL EW 199111 FS OS STA B
TITLE: Improved beverages.
Verbesserte Getraenke.
Boissons ameliorées.
INVENTOR(S): Heckert, David C., 3561 Kehr Road, Oxford, Ohio 45056,
US;
Tsai, Chee-Hway, 6757 Timberwood Dr., West Chester,
Ohio 45069, US;
Kunznicki, James T., 512 Meadowcrest Road, Cincinnati,
Ohio 45231, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, One Procter & Gamble
Plaza, Cincinnati Ohio 45202, US
PATENT ASSIGNEE NO: 200173
AGENT: Canonici, Jean-Jacques et al, Procter & Gamble European
Technical Center N.V. Temselaan 100, B-1853
Strombeek-Bever, BE
AGENT NUMBER: 57861
OTHER SOURCE: ESP1991018 EP 0416667 A1 910313
SOURCE: Wila-EPZ-1991-H11-T3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Anmeldung in Englisch; Veroeffentlichung in Englisch
DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FR; R GB; R GR; R
IT; R LI; R LU; R NL; R SE
PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA1 EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
EP 416667	A1	19910313
		19910313
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 1990-202024	19900724
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1989-389442	19890804

Examples of the most common **flavanols**

which are obtained from extraction from the tea plants and other members of the catechu gambir or (*Uncaria* family) are **catechin**, **epicatechin**, **gallocatechin**, **epigallocatechin**, **epicatechin gallate**, **epigallocatechin gallate**. Any mixture of two or more of the **flavanols** can be used in the process of this invention. **Catechin** is preferably used in combination with one of the other **flavanols** mentioned above. The **flavanols** can be extracted from green tea or other natural source by any suitable method well known to those skilled in the art. For example, extraction with ethyl acetate or chlorinated solvents is one way to isolate **flavanols** or **catechins**; or, they may be prepared by synthetic or other appropriate chemical methods. **Flavanols**, including **catechin**, **epicatechin**, and their derivatives are commercially available. These **flavanols** are natural substances present in a variety of plants including green teas and herb teas. For a completely natural drink, green tea solids and green tea **catechins** are preferred.

The amount of **catechins** or **flavanols** in the beverage

e way to isolate **flavanols** or **catechins**; or, they may be prepared by synthetic or other appropriate chemical methods. **Flavanols**, including **catechin**, epicatechin, and their derivatives are commercially available. These **flavanols** are natural substances present in a variety of plants including green teas and herb teas. For a completely natural drink, green tea solids and green tea **catechins** are preferred.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein said plant polyphenols are selected from **flavanols**, anthocyanins, chalcones, flavandiols, flavanoneols, flavanones, flavonols, flavones, isoflavones, hydroxytyrosol.
3. The use according to claim 2 wherein said plant polyphenols are selected from the group consisting of **catechin**, epicatechin, proanthocyanosides, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, resveratrol, dihydroquercetin, dihydrokaempferol, myricetin, armadendrin, morin, hesperetin, naringenin, quercetin, kaempferol, apigenin, luteolin, genistein, daidzein, glycinein, . . .
10. . . . nutritional compositions according to any one of claims

7-9

wherein the plant polyphenols are selected from the group consisting of **catechin**, epicatechin, proanthocyanosides, pelargonidin, cyanidin, delphinidin, resveratrol, dihydroquercetin, dihydrokaempferol, myricetin, armadendrin, morin, hesperetin, naringenin, quercetin, kaempferol, apigenin, luteolin, genistein, daidzein, glycinein, . . .

green tea
Contain flavanols \hookrightarrow catechins
plant polyphenols
phenols
Catechin
epicatechin

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 19 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995018540 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): TEA EXTRACT AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING
TITLE (FRENCH): EXTRAIT DE THE ET SON PROCEDE DE PREPARATION
INVENTOR(S): EKANAYAKE, Athula;
PULTINAS, Edmund, Paul, Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9518540	A1	19950713

DESIGNATED STATES
W: AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE FI GE HU JP KG KP KR KZ
LK LR LT LV MD MG MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SI SK TJ TT UA
UZ VN KE MW SD SZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1995-US293 A 19950110
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1994-8/178,702 19940110

DETD . . . herein, the term tea materials includes materials obtained from the genus *Cwnealia* including *C sinensis* and *C assaimica*, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh **green tea** leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green tea** leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented **tea**, instant **green tea**, partially to fermented **tea** leaves. **Green tea** materials are tea leaves, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas. Members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu* gambir or *Uncaria* family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used.

flavanols but to a lesser degree relative to **green tea**

. Plants containing flavanols are known to
those skilled in the art. Examples of the most common flavanols which
are extracted from tea
plants and other members of the Catechu gambir (**Uncaria**
family) include, for example, catechin,
epicatechin, gallocatechin, epigallocatechin, epicatechin gallate, and
epigallocatechin gallate.

Epicatechin, together with catechin, epigallocatechin and various catechin gallates are known to be present in **green tea** (See our US Patent Application Serial No. 09/753,313, filed 12/29/2000; and also Baumann et al, J. Natural Prod. 64:353-355, 2001, and. . .

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 22

ACCESSION NUMBER:

TITLE (ENGLISH):

TITLE (FRENCH):

INVENTOR(S):

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:

DOCUMENT TYPE:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 MicroPatent
1996004802 PCTFULL
PROCESS FOR MAKING A STABLE GREEN TEA EXTRACT
PROCEDE POUR PRODUIRE UN EXTRAIT DE THE VERT QUI EST
STABLE

EKANAYAKE, Athula; KIRKSEY, Sanford, Theodore;
PULTINAS, Edmund, Paul, Jr.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

English

Patent

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9604802	A1	19960222
AM AU BB BG BR BY CA CN CZ FI HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LV MD MG MN NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG		

WO 1995-US2832	19950306
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US 1994-8/287013	19940808
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DESIGNATED STATES:

APPLICATION INFO.:

PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):

DETD As used herein, the term "tea materials" or "tea solids" refers to **green teas** which includes materials or "tea solids" obtained from the genus *Camellia* including *C. sinensis* and *C. assaimica*, for instance, freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh **green tea** leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green tea** leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant **green tea**, partially fermented tea leaves and aqueous extracts of these leaves.

Green tea materials are tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas. Other members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or **Uncaria** family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used.

materials may be obtained from the genus *Camellia* including *C. sinensis* and *C. assaimica*. The materials may be freshly gathered tea leaves, fresh **green tea** leaves that are dried immediately after gathering, fresh **green tea** leaves that have been heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present, unfermented tea, instant **green tea**, partially fermented tea leaves and aqueous extracts of these leaves. **Green tea** materials which are tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials which are related and which have not undergone substantial fermentation to create black teas are suitable for use. Other members of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or **Uncaria** family of tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented and partially fermented teas can be used in the present invention. . . .

3 ANSWER 1 OF 73 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2002 WILA
DETDEN As used herein, the term "green tea materials" or "
green tea solids" refers to green
tea materials or solids obtained from the genus *Camellia*
including *C. sinensis* and *C. assaimica*, or their hybrids, for instance,
freshly gathered green tea leaves, fresh
green tea leaves that are dried immediately after
gathering, fresh green tea leaves that have been
heat treated before drying to inactivate any enzymes present,
unfermented tea, instant green tea, and aqueous
extracts of these leaves. Green tea materials are
tea leaves, their extracts, tea plant stems and other plant materials
which are related and which have not. . . undergone partial or
substantial fermentation to create oolong or black teas. Other members
of the genus *Phyllanthus*, *Catechu gambir* or *Uncaria* family of
tea plants can also be used. Mixtures of unfermented teas can be also
used in preparing green tea extracts according to
the present invention.